



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ - ೧೫೭ Volume - 157	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ೦೨, ನವೆಂಬರ್, ೨೦೨೨(ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ , ೧೧, ಶಕವರ್ಷ, ೧೯೪೪) BENGALURU, WEDNESDAY , 02, NOVEMBER, 2022(KARTHIKA , 11, SHAKAVARSHA, 1944)	ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೨೧೯ Issue 219
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ಭಾಗ ೧

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಮುಂತಾದ
ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಧನವನ್ನು ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ(DBT) ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಫ್ರೂಟ್ಸ್ - FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTion System - ರೈತ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ) ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

- ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 06 ಸಿಎಎಂ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ :23-11-2016
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 86 ಇಜಿಎಂ 2017, ದಿನಾಂಕ:11-12-2017
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 02 ಯೋಜನೆ 2018, ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-08-2018
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 25 ಟಿಎಆರ್ 2019, ದಿನಾಂಕ:27-08-2019
5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 29 ಟಿಎಆರ್ 2020, ದಿನಾಂಕ:19-10-2020
6. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 227 ಇಜಿಎಂ 2020, ದಿನಾಂಕ:27-11-2020
7. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 37 ಟಿಎಆರ್ 2021, ದಿನಾಂಕ:26-07-2021
8. ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ CeG/2021/23/PDFRUITs, ದಿನಾಂಕ 16-09-2021.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧಾರ್ ಆಧಾರಿತ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ

(೧೬೬೯)

(DBT) ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (1) ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 23-11-2016ರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಆಧಾರ್ (ಕಾರ್ಡ್/ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ) ಅನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ/ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರ್ ಆಧಾರಿತ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ(DBT) ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (2)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11-12-2017 ರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಳಾಸವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢೀಕೃತ ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (3)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13-08-2018 ರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಗದು ರೂಪದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಾಗ "ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)" ಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (4)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-08-2019ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನೋಂದಣಿ, ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಆಧಾರ್ ಜೋಡಿತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಫಲ ಪಾವತಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಖಜಾನೆ -2 (ಖಜಾನೆ) ಯೊಂದಿಗೆ "ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)" ಯನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (5)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19-10-2020ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಗದು ರೂಪದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)" ಬದಲಾಗಿ (ಯಾವುದೇ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ) ಖಜಾನೆ -2 ರ ಬಿಎಂಎಸ್ ಮಾಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವುದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಆಸು(ಇ ಆಡಳಿತ) ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರಾಪೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು (NOC) ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹಲವು ರೈತೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೈತರು ವಿವಿಧ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ, ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಕೋಳಿ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಾದರೂ ರೈತರು ವಿವಿಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಾರಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ರೈತರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಾರಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವಂತಹ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಆಧಾರಿತ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನರ್ಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧಾರ್ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯತತ್ಪರತೆಯಿಂದ ಇಂದೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ (ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ) ಇಲಾಖೆಯು NIC ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರೈತರ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರುತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಫ್ರೂಟ್ಸ್ - FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTion System-ರೈತ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ) ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವ ರೈತ/ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಈ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ "ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)" ದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಿಳಾಸವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಲು ಸಹಾ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಬಳಸಿ "ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)" ಮೂಲಕ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು/ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪದೇಪದೇ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳಂತೆ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

1. ನೋಂದಣಿಯು ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧಾರ್ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು UIDAI ದತ್ತಾಂಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ (ಆಧಾರ್ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು HSM ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಬದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ).
2. ಆಧಾರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇ ರೈತರ ಹೆಸರಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭೂಮಿ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭೂಮಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧಾರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆಸರಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಓರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜೋಡಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರೈತರ ತಾಕಿನ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
5. ರೈತರ ವರ್ಗ (ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ)ದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು, ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರೈತರ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಬಳಸಿ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)ಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ರೈತರ, ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (6)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-11-2020ರ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ/ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಆಧಾರ್ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 2016 ರ ಕಲಂ 7ರಡಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (1)ರ ಆದೇಶದಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರ್ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2016ರ ಕಲಂ 7ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಬೆಲೆ ಯೋಜನೆ (MSP) ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಂಇ 83 ಎಂಎನ್ ಎಂಯು 2021, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23-06-2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಹಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಘೋಷಣಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು(Declaration/Form-3) ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಋಣ ಸೃಜಿಸಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ FRUITS ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವೇರಿ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ, FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವೇರಿ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ 3 ಅನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಫೈಲಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಡಿಎಫ್‌ಎಸ್)ಯ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಫ್ 19-11-2021-ಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಬಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19-07-2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಾಲ ವಿತರಣೆಗೆ FRUITS ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ನಬಾರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೃಷಿ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಸಹ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 7-15/2021-ಕೈಡಿಟ್ -1 (FTS: 100324) ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01-08-2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದಲೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಬಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕ್ಲೇಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೊಟೆಕ್ಟ್ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ನಬಾರ್ಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (7) ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26-07-2021ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal) ಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, 1ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2021 ರ ನಂತರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ K-2 (ಖಜಾನೆ-2) ಮೂಲಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ನೇರ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ (8) ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16-09-2021ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಫ್ರೂಟ್ಸ್ - FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTion System – ರೈತ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ) ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೇಂದ್ರವರು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal) ಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವಿಳಾಸವಾಗಿ ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ರೈತ (ಕೃಷಿ / ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ) ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal) ಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (DBT)ಯ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ಪೂರೈಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ -ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು FRUITS ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ (Core DBT Portal)ಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಫ್ರೂಟ್ಸ್ - FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTion System – ರೈತ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ) ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಆದೇಶ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಸಿಆಸುಇ 85 ಪಿಆರ್‌ಜೆ 2021,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26 ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2021

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಫ್ರೂಟ್ಸ್ - FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTion System – ರೈತ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ) ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಸಹ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:

1. FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ನೋಂದಣಿ;

- a. ಯಾವುದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ / ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಯಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

- b. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು/ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ರೈತನ / ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಂತಹ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- c. ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಡಿದ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- d. FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ / ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು (ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ) ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ, ಆಧಾರ್ ಬಳಸಲು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವುದು.

2. FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಿಂದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು;

- a. ಬಳಕೆದಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.
- b. ಇಲಾಖಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ರೈತರ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರುತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (FID)ಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಿಂದ ರೈತರ ದತ್ತಾಂಶ (ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವಿವರಗಳು, ಜಮೀನಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು, ಬೆಳೆ ವಿವರಗಳು)ವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- c. ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರ್ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಆಧಾರ್ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2016 ರ ಕಲಂ 7 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ ಆ ಸು (ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ) ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- d. ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳನುಸಾರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಭದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
- e. FRUITS ನಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶವನ್ನು, ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

3. FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ;

- a. ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯ ನಂತರ ಪಾವತಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೈತರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (FID), ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೀನಿನ

ವಿವರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ (ಭೂ- ಆಧಾರಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ) FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

- b. ಪಾವತಿ ಕಡತ (Payment file)ವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು NPCI ಸೀಡಿಂಗ್ (ಆಧಾರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯ ಜೋಡಣೆ) ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಪಾವತಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- c. ವಿಫಲವಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸುವುದು.
- d. ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (Core DBT Portal) ವೇದಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು FRUITS ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು.
- e. ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ವಿಫಲ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಪುನಃ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶವು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಅದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07-10-2021, ಸಹಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07-10-2021, ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 08-10-2021, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28-09-2021 ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12-10-2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಹಮತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್)
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ
ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ)

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Use of “FRUITS” (Farmers Registration and Unified beneficiary InformaTion System) database for extending DBT of all agriculture/ farm related subsidies under different Government welfare schemes of various Departments reg.

- Read: 1. Government Order No. FD 06 CAM 2013, dated:23-11-2016
 2. Government Order No. DPAR 86 EGM 2017 BENGALURU, dated 11-12-2017
 3. Government Order No. DPAR 02 PRJ 2018 BENGALURU, dated 13-08-2018
 4. Government Circular No. FD 25 TAR 2019, dated 27-08-2019
 5. Government Circular No. FD 29 TAR 2020, dated 19-10-2020
 6. Government Notification No. DPAR 227 EGM 2020, dated 27-11-2020
 7. Government Circular No. FD 37 TAR 2021, dated 26-07-2021
 8. CEO, CeG letter No. CeG/2021/23/PDFRUITS, dated 16-09-2021

Preamble:

Government of Karnataka has been emphasizing on the use of Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for disbursement of benefits to beneficiaries under various welfare schemes operated by the Government. Government vide its Order read at (1) above dated: 23-11-2016 has mandated the use of Aadhaar (card/ number) for beneficiary identification and use of Aadhaar based DBT for disbursement of all central and state government subsidies and benefits which require funding from state/central exchequer.

Government vide its Order read at (2) above dated: 11-12-2017 has defined the detailed protocol for seeding beneficiary databases of Government welfare schemes with duly validated Aadhaar numbers while using Aadhaar as financial address for Government schemes.

Government vide its Order read at (3) above dated: 13-08-2018 has mandated the use of Core DBT Portal for disbursement of benefits in cash to beneficiaries under various welfare schemes operated by all Government Departments.

The government circular read at (4) above dated: 27-08-2019 explains the detailed process of integration of core DBT portal with Khajane-2 (treasury) for scheme registration and disbursement of benefit to Aadhaar seeded account of the beneficiary including handling of failed payment.

Vide Government circular read at (5) above dated: 19-10-2020 all the departments have been instructed to obtain NOC from Department of Personnel Administrative Reforms (e Governance) department for using BMS module of Khajane-2 directly and not using DBT Portal (if there are any technical issues) for disbursement of benefits in cash to beneficiaries for various welfare schemes otherwise, to use core DBT portal mandatorily.

Karnataka state implements several schemes for the benefit of farmers. Farmers undertake different agriculture and agriculture related activities like growing Agriculture crops, Horticulture

crops, taking up Sericulture, Dairy, Poultry, and Fishery. Each of these activities requires specialized knowledge and experience. Therefore, the state has established specialized and specific departments and agencies to assist farmers in carrying out farming activities effectively and efficiently. While establishment of exclusive departments and agencies brings focused approach for development of each of these activities, farmers need to approach different departments/agencies for availing any type of assistance or benefits. It is common practice that all the departments/agencies seek documents from the farmers for providing benefits under any scheme. Farmers end-up submitting same set of documents to different departments every time for availing benefits. Sometimes they will be required to submit a set of documents for every scheme in same department. On the other hand officers need to verify documents each time. Besides, non-availability of IT enabled verification system to the officers for verifying the submitted document may also lead to selection of ineligible beneficiaries. Further, Aadhaar need to be seeded in each departments IT system following due diligence and complying with Aadhaar acts and rules.

To overcome shortcomings in present system and to have farmer database with unique ID to each farmer with relevant attributes attached to it the State Government [DPAR (e Governance)], through NIC, has developed a software application called **FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTION System)**. The application facilitates registration of farmers/persons who desire to avail any benefit from the Government. FRUITS is linked to state's core DBT portal and thereby helps departments to connect to the core DBT for making payment. Aadhaar is used as financial address. However, facility is provided for capturing of bank account details also as an alternate financial address. As departments make payment through FRUITS-core DBT portal, the details of benefits availed by the farmers across the departments get recorded in FRUITS and it becomes an inventory/repository of benefits extended to them in addition to other attributes. Besides, it would help the departments in overcoming the aforesaid issues and would help the departments in better decision making and policy matters. The software aims at one time registration of farmers/individuals who wants to avail benefits from the government, so that farmers need not submit the documents repeatedly.

The data authenticity in FRUITS is ensured through following electronic integrations:

- The registration is based on Aadhaar number and demographic authentication of Aadhaar is done with UIDAI (the Aadhaar details are stored in HSM in compliance with Aadhaar act and rules).
- The Aadhaar name is considered as the farmer name.
- The software is integrated to "Bhoomi", the land data base of Karnataka, for fetching and validating the land details. FRUITS compares land owner's name as in Bhoomi with the Aadhaar name. Thus, it helps in avoiding attachment of land of an owner to some other person. A land attached to one farmer cannot be attached to any other person.
- It is linked to crop survey and fetches the crop details of particular survey number.
- FRUITS connects to IT System of Revenue Department [Atal Jana Snehi Kendra(AJSK)] for Caste Certificate authentication.

FRUITS provide the data to the departments who would use this data for implementation of their schemes through their own IT applications. As FRUITS helps the departments to connect to core DBT portal for disbursement of benefits, the details of benefits availed get recorded in

FRUITS thus it becomes an inventory of farmers, land and benefits extended to them. This helps the Government's different departments to deliver benefits to beneficiaries in a timely and effective manner.

The Government vide in its notification read at (6) above dated: 27-11-2020 has notified FRUITS (Farmer Registration & Unified beneficiary InformaTion System) under Section 7 of Central Aadhaar Act 2016 mandating Aadhaar number as a proof of authentication for availing Government benefits by farmer/citizen. Besides, each department get notification issued under section 7 of Aadhaar Act 2016 for the use of Aadhaar for each scheme implemented by the respective department as mandated in Government Order read at (1).

FRUITS is already being used across the departments and agencies for implementation of various schemes including MSP procurements. The revenue department in its notification (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಂಇ/83/ಎಂಎನ್ ಎಂಯು/2021) dated 23-06-2021 has also ordered to integrate KAVERI with FRUITS for sending electronically the digitally signed form 3 by the bankers for filing and creation of charge by the sub registrar. Accordingly, FRUITS has been integrated with KAVERI and banks are sending documents electronically to KAVERI and SRO are auto filing form 3 and creating the charge. Besides, Department of Financial Services (DFS) of Government of India vide its letter F No. 19/11/2021-RRB dated. 19.07.2021 has directed NABARD and all Public Sector Banks to use FRUITS portal for agriculture lending across the state. Further, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare, Government of India also has advised NABARD to use FRUITS data for finalizing interest subvention claims of Cooperative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks in Karnataka State from this financial year itself vide its letter DO No. 7-15/2021-Credit-1(FTS:100324) dated 01.08.2021

Vide Government circular read at (7) above dated: 26-07-2021 all the departments have been mandated to make all the payment of all beneficiary schemes only through core DBT portal. No payments would be allowed directly from K2 from 1st of September 2021 for beneficiary oriented schemes.

In the letter read at (8) above dated: 16-09-2021 CEO, CeG has requested to issue a suitable order to mandate all departments to use FRUITS (Farmer's Registration and Unified beneficiary InformaTion System) for implementation of various agriculture and farm related schemes and to connect to core DBT portal through FRUITS for directly transferring benefits under the schemes.

For making payment through core DBT portal, Aadhaar is required as financial address. Further, in case of farm related schemes it is also required to ensure that the beneficiary is a farmer (person involved in agriculture/ farming activity). Both these requirement are met with FRUITS connecting to core DBT portal. Therefore, it is required that payments under all agriculture and allied departments' beneficiary oriented schemes are done through core DBT portal by connecting through FRUITS.

The Government has decided to mandate all departments to use FRUITS (Farmer's Registration and Unified beneficiary InformaTion System) for implementation of various

agriculture and farm related schemes and to connect to core DBT portal through FRUITS for directly transferring benefits under the schemes. Hence the order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO.DPAR 85 PRJ 2021,
BENGALURU, DATED: 26th October 2021

As detailed in the preamble, the Government is pleased to order that FRUITS (Farmer Registration and Unified beneficiary Information System) shall be mandatorily used by all agriculture and allied departments for extending beneficiary oriented scheme and to connect to core DBT portal through FRUITS wherever DBT is used for direct benefit transfer. The following procedures shall be followed.

1. Farmers' registration in FRUITS;

- a. Any person desired to get any agriculture/ farm related Government benefit from any department or agency shall be registered in FRUITS.
- b. The registration is once in life time for a person. Details may be updated if any changes happen like address and phone number.
- c. Registration done through one department is valid for all departments.
- d. The registering and approving authority, before approving, should ensure that Aadhaar consent is taken and all the details entered in FRUITS portal are correct and then only shall approve.

2. Getting data from FRUITS;

- a. The user departments shall have an IT system for managing beneficiaries.
- b. The departmental application (native application) shall get farmers data (personal details to identify the farmers, land details, crop details as required) based on unique farmer ID (FID).
- c. The departments must get notified the schemes under Section 7 of Central Aadhaar Act 2016 through DPAR (e Governance) department for use of Aadhaar for extending benefits to farmers.
- d. Verified beneficiary details, as required, shall be stored safely in the departments' IT application on a need basis in tune with the relevant laws and rules.
- e. The department would be free to use data received from FRUITS suitably for implementation of schemes as per the guidelines of respective department and schemes.

3. Connecting to core DBT portal through FRUITS;

- a. After sanction of benefits the departments shall send payment details along with FID, amount to be paid and land details (in case of land based schemes) to FRUITS for sending to core DBT portal.
- b. FRUITS shall get payment file, check NPCI seeding (seeding of account to Aadhaar) and electronically send details to core DBT portal for payment.
- c. The failed cases shall be sent back to native application.

- d. The response received from core DBT portal shall be shared with native application.
- e. The departments shall consume response and take action to make payment in case of failed payments after taking corrective measures.

The respective Heads of Departments should regularly review that the beneficiary management system(IT Applications) of the department and the officers / staff are following the above procedures.

This order has been issued with consent of Agriculture Department dated: 07-10-2021, Co-operation Department dated: 07-10-2021, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department dated: 08-10-2021, Horticulture and Sericulture Department dated: 28-09-2021 and Food and Civil supplies Department dated: 12-10-2021.

By order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka

(Pradeep Kumar B.S)
Under Secretary to Government
Department of Personnel and Administrative
Reforms (e-Governance)

PR-411

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-25 – reg.

Read: 1) Government Order No. CI 199 SPI 2018, dated
13.08.2020
2) Government Order No. CI 58 JAKY 2020, dated
17.07.2020

PREAMBLE:

In 2022-23 Budget, Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced the following at Para 258:

“An Integrated employment policy will be formulated by our Government to create employment opportunities. Action will be taken to provide additional incentives to the industries which create more employment for the people of the State. Preference will be given to attract investors in labour intensive sectors like textiles, toy manufacturing, FMCG, leather products, food processing and jewellery.”

Government has undertaken several initiatives to support industrial employment generation in the State and special focus has been towards sectors generating large employment opportunities across the State.

Some of the initiatives for industrial employment generation in the State are announcement of New Industrial Policy 2020-25, New Textile & Garment Policy 2019-24, Special incentives for Toys Cluster in Koppal District, Agriculture Implements Cluster in Bidar, Consumer Durable Goods & Appliances Cluster in Hubli and Fast Moving & Consumer Goods Cluster in Dharwad District and Special Scheme for ESDM Sector.

The Government has also realized the need to provide special incentives for investors who generate more employment in the State. This would ensure the focus of investors remains on providing employment.

Given the importance of ensuring continuous demand for employment and ensuring availability of skilled labour force in the State, this policy suggests initiatives across Demand side and Supply side of employment generation.

It is critical to increase employment in the State and hence it is proposed to introduce employment based turnover linked incentive booster in the Industrial Policy 2020-25 cited at ref (1) above and also to amend the New Textiles and Garment Policy 2019-24 cited at ref (2) above by offering additional incentives and removal of cap on incentives.

The focus of the Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-25 is to provide additional incentives to investors for providing additional jobs in the State.

In view of the above, a decision has been taken by the Government to formulate and adopt a Karnataka Employment Policy for the period 2022-25. Hence, the following order:

GOVERNMENT ORDER No. CI 310 SPI 2021,
BENGALURU, DATED 27.07.2022

In the circumstances explained in the preamble, Government is pleased to announce the Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-25 as detailed in **Annexure**, enclosed to this order, to provide additional incentives to investors for providing additional jobs in the State.

The salient features of Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-25 are as follows.

(i) Vision

To ensure ample availability of relevant workforce across Karnataka and provide job opportunities to a larger base of Karnataka's workforce to reduce unemployment in the state.

(ii) Policy Objectives

- Upgrade skilling ecosystem in the state in line with the demand from industry
- Incentivize investors providing additional employment by rolling out additional incentives
- Incentivize investments in employment generating sectors like Textiles, Leather, Food processing, etc.
- To develop Karnataka as the hub of skilled manufacturing across India

The Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-25 initiatives shall come into effect from 27.07.2022 and shall be in force for the same period as New Industrial Policy 2020-2025 or New Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024, whichever is applicable.

This order is issued with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide Note No. FD 125/143 Exp-1/2022, dated 02.05.2022, FD 99 Exp-1/2022, dated 18.06.2022 and Cabinet Note Subject No. C-363/2022 held on 22.07.2022.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

(DR. E.V. RAMANA REDDY)

Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Commerce & Industries Department.



ANNEXURE to Government Order No.
CI 310 SPI 2021, dated 27.07.2022

KARNATAKA EMPLOYMENT

POLICY 2022-25

Table of Contents

1) Preamble.....	1685
2) Vision.....	1687
3) Policy objectives	1687
4) Policy targets.....	7
5) Policy initiatives.....	1687
A. Supply side initiatives	1688
B. Demand side initiatives	1700
Industrial Policy 2020-2025	1700
Textile and Garment Policy 2019-24	1706
6) Validity, Definitions and Terms & conditions of the Policy	1711
7) Annexure I: Employment thresholds in current Industrial policy 2020-2025.....	
.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8) Annexure II: Distribution of total workforce in the state by sectors	1712
9) Annexure III: Sector wise Increase in employment of Skilled Human Resources in Karnataka: 2012-2022.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Preamble

Government of Karnataka has always ensured strong focus on employment generation in the state. Historically, Karnataka has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Karnataka was able to maintain the lowest unemployment rate in the country. As per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) data, Karnataka had the lowest unemployment rate at 1.4%, way below the national average of 7.6% in Dec 2020.

While Karnataka has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country, the share of industrial employment in the state is lower compared to major peer states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, etc. Karnataka employs close to 31.7% of employed workforce in the secondary sector while Gujarat employs 42.5% and Tamil Nadu employs 35.1% in the secondary sector. This trend can be largely attributed to the higher share of workforce employed in Service/ IT sector in Karnataka.

Government has undertaken several initiatives to support industrial employment generation in the state and special focus has been towards sectors generating large employment opportunities across the State. Additionally, Government of Karnataka also focuses on ensuring quality higher education and skill development in the state to make the youth employable and provide constant supply of skilled manpower in the state.

Some of the initiatives for industrial employment generation in the state have been stated below:

1) Industrial Policy 2020-2025

One of the major objectives of the industrial policy is to create employment opportunities for 20 lakh people in the state during the policy period. To achieve this objective, the policy has set forth 3 major employment generation initiatives:

- i) Minimum direct employment criteria to avail incentives under the policy. For example, an Investment of Rs 350 Cr would require minimum employment of 270 ($200+2*35$). Details of the employment threshold in industrial policy are provided in Annexure I.
- ii) Implementation of new labour reforms to enable employment generation
- iii) Provision for higher incentives in tier 2/3 areas to support employment generation in rural Karnataka

2) Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024

Textile sector is one of the most employment generating sectors in the country with a high ratio of jobs created per amount invested (30-50 jobs created per Rs 1 Cr invested). Karnataka accounts for around 20% of the garment production in the country and is one of the leading producers of silk in the country. Government has introduced the Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024 to further cement Karnataka's strong position in the textile sector.

The policy offers best-in-class incentives to investors including but not limited to

- 30% capital investment subsidy on fixed assets (e.g., Land, Building, Dormitory, ETP, Machinery etc.)
- 5% interest subsidy on term loan for 5 years
- Wage subsidy of up to INR 3000 per employee per month for 5 years
- CAP on Incentives offered under the policy has been raised to 100% from current 40%

Additionally, special incentives are available for investments in the Ballari Textile Cluster.

3) Special incentives for Toys cluster

Karnataka is home to India's first toy manufacturing cluster in Koppal district. Toy sector typically generates massive employment and thus the state is providing special incentives to investors for setting up facilities in the Koppal toy cluster. Karnataka offers highest subsidy across states to investors in the toy sector.

Some of the key incentives offered are detailed below:

- 30% capital investment subsidy on fixed assets like Land, Building, Dormitory, ETP, Machinery, etc.
- 5% interest subsidy on term loan for 5 years
- Power tariff subsidy up to INR 2 for 5 years
- Wage subsidy of up to INR 1500 per employee per month for 5 years
- 75% reimbursement of ESI & EPF for 5 years
- Export freight subsidy to seaport

4) FMCG cluster

FMCG sector employs a large share of the workforce in the state. To further incentivize employment creation via investments in FMCG sector, state has announced special incentive package for Dharwad FMCG cluster. The package would offer best-in-class incentives to investors including but not limited to:

- Capital investment subsidy of 20% of VFA, subject to a maximum of ₹ 25 crore
- Performance linked incentive of 3% of annual turnover for 5 years, subject to a maximum of 100% of VFA
- Stamp duty exemption
- Concessional registration charges
- Other incentives and concessions as per the Industrial policy 2020-25

Vision

To ensure ample availability of relevant workforce across Karnataka and provide job opportunities to a larger base of Karnataka's workforce to reduce unemployment in the state.

Policy objectives

The objectives of the Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-2025 are as follows:

- Upgrade skilling ecosystem in the state in line with the demand from industry
- Incentivize investors providing additional employment by rolling out additional incentives
- Incentivize investments in employment generating sectors like Textiles, Leather, Food processing, etc.
- To develop Karnataka as the hub of skilled manufacturing across India

Policy targets

The Industrial Policy 2020-2025 and the Textile and Garmenting Policy 2019-2024 define the targets for employment generation. The Karnataka Employment Policy 2022-25 will provide additional incentives and is thus expected to amplify the employment generation. Hence, the target under Industrial policy has been revised to 350,000 jobs from all sectors other than textile and garmenting sectors in medium, large, mega, ultra-mega and super-mega sized investments in the next three years. Similarly, the target under Textile and Garmenting Policy has been revised to 400,000 in the next 2 years. Therefore, the total target for employment generation under Karnataka Employment Policy shall be 7.5 Lakhs.

Policy initiatives

Given the importance of ensuring continuous demand for employment and ensuring availability of skilled labour force in the State, this policy suggests initiatives across Demand side and Supply side of employment generation.

Supply side initiatives

The Government of Karnataka has set up the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood in 2016 to enable the youth to acquire necessary skills for employment and livelihood promotion.

Aim of Department of the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood

- Provide skills to all the people in need with special focus on youth, women, people with disability and other marginalized communities in mission mode for a better livelihood opportunity
- Planning, regulation, standardization, promotion, implementation and monitoring of all skill development initiatives in the state
- Converge all skill related programmes/schemes under one department for better coordination
- Act as a nodal agency to provide industry interface, quality benchmarks, national/international best practices, monitoring and impact evaluations.

Skill Development Context in Karnataka

India is poised to experience a demographic dividend for the next 25 years, due to an increase in the proportion of young and working age group to the total population. Such a rise in the youth population is a window of opportunity as it reduces the ratio of dependents to total workers leading to higher rates of savings, investment, and growth. This change in the age structure, if properly utilized, will result in the demographic dividend, which provides immense growth opportunities to the nation. The provision of employable skills to youth remains to be an important challenge to reap opportunities of the demographic dividend. Despite the policy focus on skill development from 11th Five-Year plan onwards, India still faces the dual challenges of the paucity of a skilled workforce as well as non-employability of large sections of youth who are educated but lacking employable skills. The data provided by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) show that only 2.4% of the Indian workforce has undergone formal skill training and another 8.6% have received non-formal vocational training. This indicates that only a few youths with vocational training will be entering into the labour force.

Demographic Dividend

With 55% of the population in the working age group of 20 to 59 years, Karnataka has an opportunity of achieving faster economic growth through favourable demographic dividend, provided that appropriate skills are imparted to the working population in general and youth in

particular. Skilled persons will then be able to find employment in the state as well as outside (including other countries) where there is a demand for them.

Size of labour force in Karnataka

Out of 6.11 crore population, 2.44 crore have registered as workers in the state. Agriculture and allied sectors account for nearly 56% of the total workers in the state, while the rest are in the non-agricultural sector. Key sub-sectors of the non-agricultural sector are manufacturing and mining (11%), shops, establishments and trade (9%) and construction (7%). Services account for the remaining 17%. Three-fourths of 2.44 crore workers in Karnataka are estimated to be in the unorganised sector. Workers in the unorganised sector consist of agricultural labourers and those in the subsectors of non-manufacturing such as shops, establishments & trade, construction, real estate & business activities and hotels & restaurants. Most of the workers in the organised sector are found in manufacturing & mining and information technology & biotechnology. Details of Karnataka labour force can be found in Annexure II & III of the policy.

Size and labour force participation among Youth (16-35 years) in Karnataka

It is estimated that 2.12 crore persons are in this age group. Over 45% of 2.12 crores youth population is not in the labour force. About 52% of the youth population is male, while the rest are female. Over 76% males are in the labour force; but the corresponding proportion of females is only 31%, thus indicating a huge gap in the participation of male and female in the labour force. About 54% of the youth in the age group of 16-35 years belong to Other Backward Castes (OBC), 23% to general category, 17% to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 6% to Scheduled Tribe (ST). The work force participation was low among youth from general castes and higher among those belonging to SC and ST categories.

Formal and informal employment among youth in Karnataka

Nearly three-fourths of the youth in Karnataka are employed in the informal sector. The employment of females in the informal sector employment is marginally higher than that among male's. Formal sector employment increases along with general education of youth. Up to the level of higher secondary education, the proportion of youth taking up informal employment is substantially higher than those taking up formal employment.

Skill levels among youth

The distribution of youth (16 to 35 years) by educational level shows that illiterate and those completing primary and middle education account for 54%, and those completing secondary and higher secondary education for 29%. The proportion of youth completing diploma and graduation &

above is 17%. The possession of skills is even better among youth (16-35 years) in the labour force, with 13.2% of them having formal and non-formal vocational training. Percentage of women receiving vocational training is significantly lower than men. Similarly, the proportion of youth receiving vocational training is low among those belonging to ST and SC castes as compared to other cases. The proportion of youth receiving vocational training is close to 17% in the case of those belong to the general category.

Institutional infrastructure for skill provision in Karnataka

Karnataka has a considerably good educational infrastructure in the country. It is, therefore, imperative to fully utilize the existing capacity in ITIs and Polytechnics to reduce the skill gap in the state. The capacity of these institutions will be built to assess the demand for skills in the local area and design courses as per the industry demand aligning with the NSQF. Also, coverage of this institution needs to be expanded to reach out at least 60% of the trainee cohort annually in the due course of time.

Policy Measures

i) Sector wise demand driven approach on training& skilling

The sector-wise strategy is aimed at improving the potential of job creation by drawing investments to employment- intensive sectors, policy interventions and attracting new industries by creating an enabling environment

Based on Labour Market Information obtained through systematic and scientific studies, the priority sectors for the regional / districts would be listed as below:

- IT&ITES
- Health Care Services
- Education and Skill Development
- Building, Construction Industry and Real Estate
- Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade
- Agriculture and allied activities
- Transportation, logistics, warehousing, and packaging
- Textiles and garment
- Food processing and value addition to the agricultural produce

The detailed interventions for each sector are outlined below:

a. Primary Sector

- This policy aims to develop required skilled human resource alongside agribusiness and agro-processing as a vibrant sector for creating employment opportunities and increasing the farm returns to farmers by value addition.
- Through Industry linkage cell, Industry connect conclaves will be conducted for all the subsectors of agriculture, Industry demand job role training will be given by empanelling the industries as training partners & trainees will be recruited in the industry.
- As part of Demand driven Agri-entrepreneurship Skilling, Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood will take upon itself the responsibility of transforming state Agriculture through developing the skills of state manpower in emerging areas of agriculture, by collaborating with the Department of Agriculture Department of Fisheries, Department of Forests and the Department of Horticulture across the State to impart training and skill development to farmers and other stakeholders in the field of enhancing production, improving productivity and quality of agriculture, horticulture and allied produces.
- ITI Colleges premises & infrastructure will also be utilized to provide short term summer course training for demand driven Agriculture sector job roles like tractor repairs, etc.& other job roles like plumbing, carpentry etc. at district level.
- Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood will ensure and promote skill development and vocational education in the mining sector and contribute to human capital development of the state to achieve inclusive growth, aligned to the needs of the mining industry based on the Skill Gap Analysis/ reports and industry demands.
- Demand driven job roles training would be given for animal husbandry and fisheries related jobs
- Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood will ensure and promote skill development and vocational education in the mining sector and contribute to human capital development of the state to achieve inclusive growth, aligned to the needs of the mining industry based on the Skill Gap Analysis/ reports and industry demands.

b. Secondary Sector

- Demand driven job roles will be identified for various sectors through Industry Linkage cell & skilling and recruitment will be done through Industry empanelment

- The Sectors under Secondary Sector in which training will be given for the Unemployed youth of Karnataka are as follows:
- Aerospace & Aviation, Apparel, Made-Ups & Home Furnishing, Automotive, Capital Goods, Construction, Electronics & Hardware, Food Processing, Furniture & Fittings, Gems & Jewellery, Handicrafts & Carpets, Plumbing, Iron & Steel, IT-ITES, Leather, Telecom, Textile, Rubber, Power, etc.

C. Tertiary Sector

- Demand driven job roles will be identified for various sectors through Industry Linkage cell and skilling & recruitment will be done through Industry empanelment
- The sectors under Tertiary Sector in which training will be given for the Unemployed youth of Karnataka are as follows:
- Beauty & Wellness, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, Domestic Worker, Healthcare, Logistics, Management and Entrepreneurship & Professional, Retail, Tourism & Hospitality, etc.

ii) Target Segments Training (Primary Stakeholders)

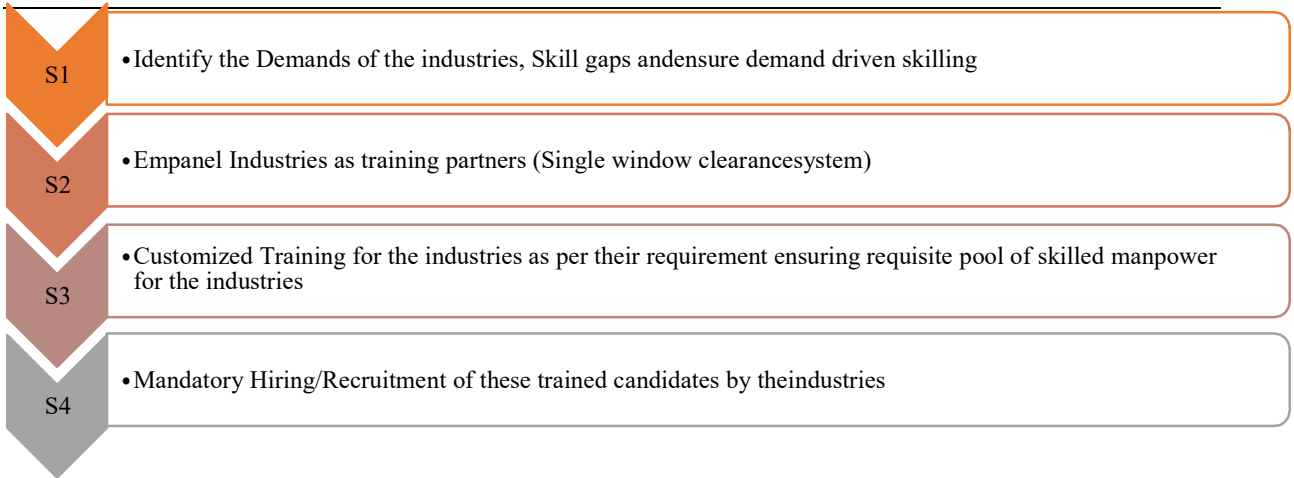
- a. Finishing School Training - Training on future skills to final year/semester students to enhance their skills & employability to ensure maximum placements
- b. Providing stipend (incentives) for special category of the communities like PWD, Woman, Transgenders, Tribes & other marginalized community.
- c. The department will undertake focused efforts to ensure inclusion of people with disabilities in the mainstream formal and non-formal vocational and skill training programmes by ensuring accessible infrastructure, training materials, information and assessment, appropriate teacher training, reasonable accommodation and support services, adaptive curriculum and access to loans, support in marketing, etc. and also organize focused bridge and other courses for skilling people with developmental disabilities
- d. Students completing secondary or higher secondary education and interested in the acquisition of skills in the technical or non-technical trades through ITIs, Polytechnics, and other formal institutions.
- e. Dropouts from the school without completing secondary education, who are interested in acquiring skills in the technical or non-technical trades through informal and formal institutions.

- f. Unorganised workers and young home makers interested in acquiring new skills, reskilling or up-skilling through formal or informal institutions depending on educational qualification.
- g. Organised workers interested in re-skilling and up-skilling for new or better employment, and students from the humanities background interested in skills for obtaining suitable jobs.
- h. Youth from a marginalized and disadvantaged section of the society based on disability, belonging to Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, PVTG, religious minorities, gender, culture or ethnic affiliation and/or any such groups.
- i. Training of NATIVE SKILLS, Local industries requirement demand driven job roles will be organized

iii) Industry Linkage Cell

- a. Karnataka Skill Development Corporation has rolled out “Industry Linkage Cell” to create a strategic relationship with the industries from growing sectors across Karnataka to strengthen Skill Eco-system. One of the key factors to achieve the objective is to enable and strengthen strong industry linkages.
- b. Industry linkages are aimed at facilitating better job opportunities to the trainees and provide “Demand Driven Industry Relevant training opportunities to the trainees”.
- c. Aims a transition from “The Supply-driven to Demand-driven Skill ecosystem”, creating a workforce that will address the manpower needs of the industries.
- d. This initiative will help in building strong Industry Academia relationship resulting in improved employment outcomes for the Unemployed Youth across the state.

Industry Connect Process Flow



iv) Incentives for training/ skilling of workforce

To promote skilling and training of industrial workforce, the State Government shall incentivize companies for providing skilling and training through Company Owned and Company Operated Skill Development Centers. The State Government shall promote setting up of these Centres by Companies across Karnataka with special focus on Zone 1 and Zone 2 (zonal classification is as per Industrial Policy 2020-25). Separate guidelines on quantum of incentives, eligibility criteria, disbursement mechanism, etc shall be released.

v) Recruitment & Apprenticeship

- Placement cells at district & state level will be established to facilitate employment beyond Bangalore to Tier 2 /3 cities locally. Placement cells will conduct walk-in interviews for companies exclusively & also sector wise vacancy pooled in interviews
- Empanelment of Pvt Placement Agencies for ensuring maximum placements through job melas, counseling, placement drives, etc.
- Strong implementation of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies (CNV) Act, 1956, through which the vacancies can be pooled in. CNV Act makes it mandatory on employer in every establishment in public sector in that state or area to notify vacancy to such employment exchanges as may be prescribed, before filling up any vacancy in any employment in that establishment.
- Special focus for migrants of Karnataka through the International Migration Centre Karnataka (IMC-K) for overseas employment. Registered Agency of Karnataka will work towards sourcing candidates locally & facilitate placements for blue & white collared jobs overseas

- e. The Apprentices Act 1961 will be implemented effectively through Creating awareness about the Apprentices Act to all the establishments & involving industries in implementation of the act in its true spirit
- f. Currently companies are hiring candidates on third party agencies' role - on contract basis under NAPS. "Job on role" shall be made compulsory for at least 50% apprentice trainees which in turn would lead to high stability factor & less attrition rate of the trainees
- g. Efforts aimed at integrating apprenticeship training into the regular curricula and certificate courses will be initiated
- h. Efforts will be made to adapt the German dual system into the ITI system wherein a trainee is given the opportunity to spend more time in the industry. Efforts will be made to include more industries such as telecom, insurance, banking and finance, information technology, and civil aviation and retail trade.
- i. The government will introduce the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for unorganised workers for strengthening and certifying their skill base. The government will facilitate formal recognition of skills/ competencies acquired through non-formal and informal channels among workers in the unorganised sector by institutionalizing this and giving wide publicity. Policies to include women and those belonging to disadvantaged groups for RPL will be introduced.
- j. Students pursuing general education will be imparted a certified skill training course during the course of their regular studies in line with the finishing school concept. Soft skills, English language skills to suit ITES sector and back-end operations of other priority sectors identified in this policy will be imparted to these students
- k. Career Guidance, Counseling and Placement Centres in Industrial Training and Employment department at the state level and District Employment Exchanges at the district level will be established.
- l. The focus will be on providing employable skills. Most of the jobs require life and soft skills such as knowledge of English language, basic IT and financial literacy, communication, negotiation etc. Efforts will be made to provide these skills to youth as part of the vocational training or valued added courses. The orientation/training will also be provided on work place behaviour, Professionalism, and Financial Literacy / Management.

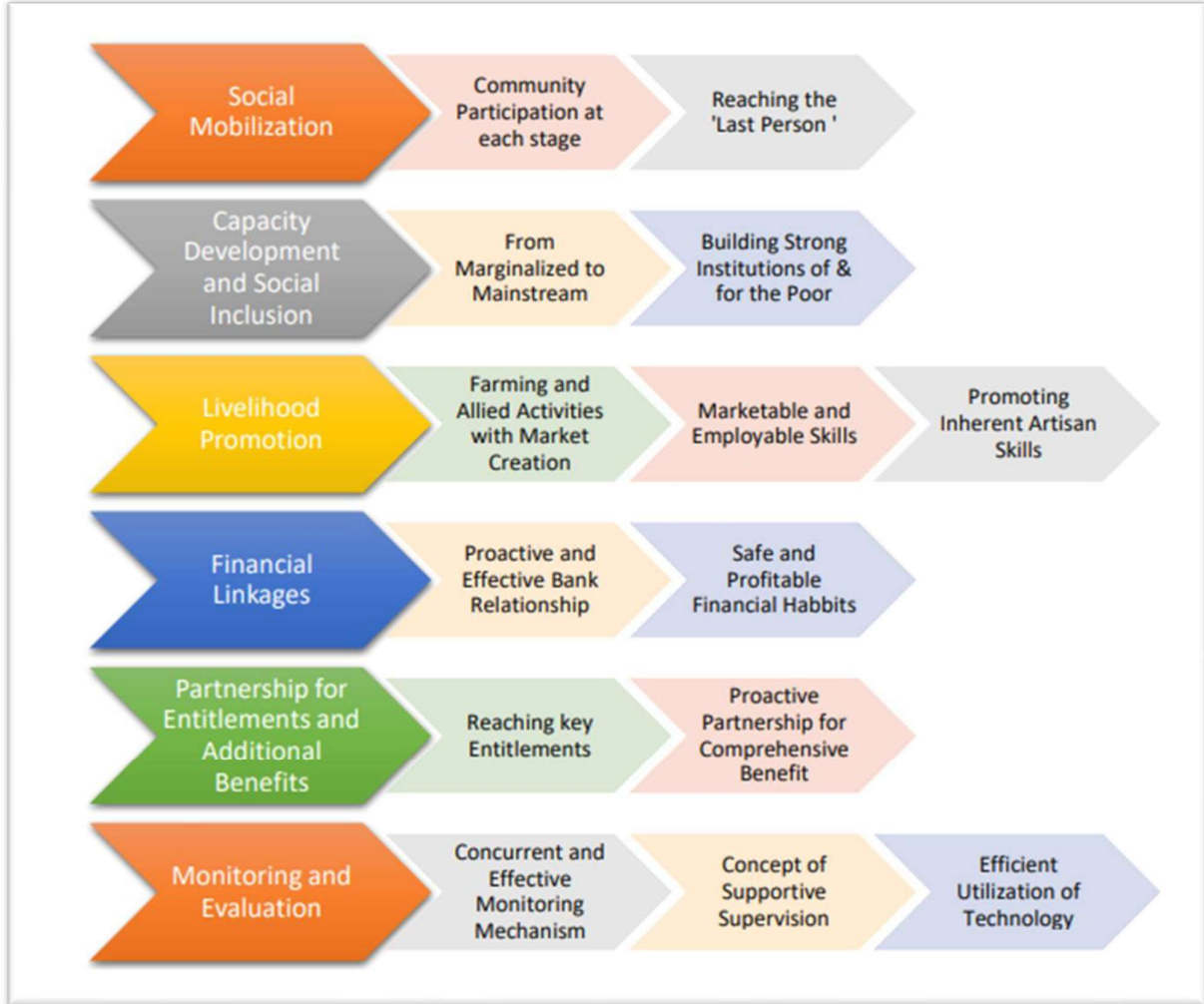
vi) Entrepreneurship

- a. Setting up of Incubation Centers at Govt. educational institutes & private agencies through CEDOK as PPP Model in all the districts, especially for popular and innovative unique employment
- b. Encouraging youth to become the Nano Entrepreneurs by creating awareness and supporting & handholding through the incubation centers
- c. Efforts will be made to identify potential and early stage entrepreneurs from among those attending formal skilling courses as well as others. In order to educate and equip them, entrepreneurship education curricula will be developed.
- d. The Department will provide entrepreneurship curriculum to aspiring entrepreneurs. Tracking of those learning through the web-based teaching of entrepreneurship training will be done to monitor and include those belonging to socially and economically marginalized groups. These groups will be prioritized in the provision of training inputs.
- e. A state-wide network of Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs) will be set up to provide guidance and extend support to entrepreneurs such as delivery of services as part of the state program on entrepreneurship and other resources.
- f. Access to institutional finance is key for the success of business. The government will initiate steps to ensure the flow of adequate and timely credit to budding entrepreneurs by strengthening coordination between entrepreneurs and banks/ other financial institutions.
- g. The curriculum, tools and training materials, web and mobile platforms, e hubs, assessments, access to finance, etc. would be made accessible to people with disabilities and reasonable accommodations and appropriate support would be ensured for people to access them easily.

vii) Livelihood

- a. Livelihood is defined as “a set of activities a household engages in on a regular basis in order to generate adequate cash and non-cash income to maintain a minimum desired standard of living, both on a day-to-day basis and over a longer period of time”.
- b. Further, Livelihood is:
 - i. A set of economic activities, involving self-employment and/or wage employment
 - ii. by using one’s endowments (human and material)
 - iii. to generate adequate resources (cash and non-cash)
 - iv. for meeting the requirements of self and the household
 - v. usually carried out repeatedly and as such become a way of life

- c. Livelihoods, therefore, go far beyond generating income. A livelihood is much more than employment.
- d. Necessary impetus will be provided to strengthen human/individual, social, financial, economical, natural and intellectual capital following sustainable livelihood approach.



The 7-part framework will ensure holistic coverage of livelihood generation in rural areas with all aspects of livelihood covered in the definition above. Gram Panchayat (GP) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) shall play a crucial role in applying this framework. GPs and ULBs shall be equipped to disseminate information on skill opportunities as well as mobilise the youth through Self-Help Groups and other community-based organisations. Information Centres wherever exists in gram panchayaths would be equipped with ICT tools to enroll youth directly for the training program. The SANJEEVINI (Karnataka Rural Livelihood Mission) structure would be effectively utilized to disseminate the information and recruit the youth.

These local bodies will also identify and enroll youth interested in obtaining skills and facilitate the connection between the youth interested in obtaining skills and institutions providing employable skills. Gram panchayats, urban local bodies and civil society organisations will be involved to provide counseling and guidance to youth not only for creating aspirations but also to reduce the attrition rates during the training. Skill missions at the gram panchayat, taluk and district levels will work as multipliers and facilitate counseling and guidance to the youth about various skilling programmes and opportunities. Short term basic and multipurpose skill programs in coordination with local skill agencies will be organized at the village/cluster level in coordination GPs / ULBs.

Another aspect of the framework would be to improve the ecosystem of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through strengthening the forward & backward linkages. SHGs will be made entrepreneurial viable through training, creating market opportunities, and providing visibility about the SHG Products seamlessly. Production Activities by SHG members create a large number of products, some of which compete with branded/market-established products in terms of quality. Some products are agarbathies, candles, scented candles, pickles, soaps, handmade paper, paper mesh articles, toys, handicrafts, wood carvings, wooden furniture, etc. Some groups near the towns also engage in production of readymade Idly and Dosa dough mix, readymade variety rice mix etc. Even some groups engage in agriculture, sericulture, prawn rearing and pond fish rearing. However, there is a lack in advertising these products, which can be considered as an essential part for effective marketing. The SHGs are far behind in marketing activities & they will be educated in marketing activities:

- a. The government will take steps to provide permanent stall for the SHG products in every district
- b. Lack of advertisement is one of the major reasons for poor marketing. Government will take steps to propagate the SHG products through its own media free of cost or with a little cost
- c. Brand Ambassador will be nominated to promote the products
- d. Trade fairs exclusively for SHG products and provide market for the products
- e. Brand name for marketing of SHG produce will be developed
- f. E-commerce portal like "Santhe" will be promoted & used for transactions

In addition, government will also help in the brand adoption process:

- a. Mapping of all the Product availability for the Branding at each district level

- b. Estimation of Packaging material required for the available stock
- c. Ensure all the required information for the content on packaging of the products i.e. FSSAI, Nutritional analysis, etc.
- d. Pricing of all the products according to Supply Chain process and distribution of profit
- e. Branding and retail guideline will be circulated to all the districts
- f. Product Catalogue will be prepared for market tie ups
- g. E-commerce website, app and social media networking will be started
- h. Tie up with pioneer organizations/institutions
- i. Advertisement through different medium i.e. Radio, Local TV, Hoarding, digital social media, etc.

viii) Overseas employment

- a. Karnataka government has set up Overseas Employment Cell to tap the potential for overseas employment opportunities for skilled persons called International Migration Centre of Karnataka & a Registered Agency of Karnataka
- b. In order to promote overseas employment, the government will make efforts to ensure that the curriculum of vocational education and content of skill training meet international standards. Transnational standards will be promoted in partnership with destination countries.
- c. Skilled workers interested in taking up overseas employment will be provided support in bridging the existing skills with those required, information on socioeconomic conditions in the destination country, support to send their remittances to their families and so on

ix) Database of employment in Karnataka

In order to track and monitor the employment generation in the State through various policies and schemes, it is critical to create a robust database of employment in Karnataka. The State Government will set up systems and processes to conduct periodic surveys at pre-defined frequency across all sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary). The data collected from these surveys shall be fed into a centralized database which shall be leveraged to generate key metrics such as Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment rate, etc. These metrics shall be tracked across sectors at district level. Additionally, the State shall also track the employment opportunities generated from new investments to ensure that the gap between demand and supply is reduced.

Demand side initiatives

Industrial Policy 2020-2025

Although Government of Karnataka provides for best-in-class incentives across major employment generating sectors, it has also realized the need to provide special incentives for investors who generate more employment in the state. This would ensure the focus of investors remains on providing employment.

In view of this, the Department of Commerce & Industries is amending the existing Industrial Policy 2020-2025 to provide extra incentives to investors for providing additional jobs in the state. Amendments to the existing Industrial Policy 2020-2025 are based on 4 key principles detailed below:

1) Increase in minimum employment thresholds in line with actual job creation

The minimum employment threshold and additional jobs for incremental investment defined in the Industrial Policy 2020 - 2025 needs to be increased in line with actual job creation. Hence, the following amendments have been made:

- a. **Medium Enterprises:** Employment requirement shall be increased from 7 jobs per 10 Cr to 10 jobs per 10 Cr.
- b. **Large Enterprises:** Minimum employment threshold shall be increased from 50 to 60; and additional employment requirement shall be increased from 35 jobs per 50 Cr to 50 jobs per 50 Cr.
- c. **Mega Enterprises:** Minimum employment threshold shall be increased from 200 to 260; and additional employment requirement shall be increased from 35 jobs per 50 Cr to 50 jobs per 50 Cr
- d. **Ultra Mega Enterprises:** Minimum employment threshold shall be increased from 400 to 510 and additional employment requirement shall be increased from 35 jobs per 50 Cr to 50 jobs per 50 Cr.
- e. **Super Mega Enterprises:** Minimum employment threshold shall be increased from 750 to 1000 and additional employment requirement shall be increased from 35 jobs per 100 Cr to 50 jobs per 100 Cr.

The following table shows minimum employment threshold and the additional job requirement per crore of investment as per the current Industrial Policy 2020-2025 and as per the amendments.

Investment Size		Current Policy		Revised Policy	
Classification	Min-Max	Min. Employment	Additional jobs for incremental investment	Min. Employment	Additional jobs for incremental investment
Medium	10 – 50	20	7 jobs per 10 Cr	20	10 jobs per 10 Cr
Large	50 – 250	50	35 jobs per 50 Cr	60	50 jobs per 50 Cr
Mega	250 – 500	200		260	
Ultra Mega	500 – 1000	400		510	
Super Mega	1000+	750	35 jobs per 100 Cr	1000	50 jobs per 100 Cr

2) Turnover Linked Incentive booster

Industries providing extra employment shall get additional Turnover Linked Incentive booster.

This shall be based on the slabs of additional employment generated vis-à-vis minimum employment threshold specified in the Industrial Policy 2020-2025, as amended from time to time. The following 3 slabs are proposed for providing additional Turnover Linked Incentive % points:

Medium, Large, Mega, Ultra Mega, and Super Mega Industries

- i) Slab 1: 1.5-2.5 times
- ii) Slab 2: 2.5-3.5 times
- iii) Slab 3: >3.5 times

No additional incentives shall be provided for providing employment below 1.5 times the minimum employment threshold under this policy.

3) Increase in VFA limit

It is proposed to increase maximum VFA limit by 5% points for all industries which provide more than 1.5 times the minimum employment as specified in the Industrial Policy 2020-2025.

4) Incentives for Leather products and Food processing

Additional incentives proposed in this Policy i.e. to amend the existing Industrial Policy 2020-25 to provide additional turnover linked incentive booster to investors for providing additional employment will be extended to Leather products and Food Processing industries also.

Incentive Details

Details of the Turnover Linked Incentive booster % points per slab are provided below.

	Turnover Linked Subsidy		
	Slab 1	Slab 2	Slab 3
Employment Slabs (multiple of minimum threshold)	1.5x-2.5x	2.5x-3.5x	>3.5x
Additional Turnover Linked Subsidy % point	0.25%	0.50%	0.75%
Additional VFA limit increase	5%	5%	5%

Detailed enterprise wise applicability of the Turnover Linked Incentive booster is given in the table below:

Investment Promotion Subsidy based on Turnover for Medium, Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprises																		
Investment range on fixed assets	Reimbursement based on Turnover and employment policy booster																	
Medium Enterprises: (i.e. enterprises whose investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 50 crore and turnover does not exceed INR 250 crore) Minimum direct Employment 20 Number for first INR 10 crore & additional 10 employment for	Investment Promotion Subsidy based on turnover from the date of commencement of commercial production as follows Slab 1 – 1x-1.5x of minimum employment <table><tr><th>Zone</th><th>Turnover percentage</th><th>Maximum Period (Year)</th><th>VFA Limit</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">2.50%</td><td>6</td><td>40% of VFA</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>35% of VFA</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td colspan="3">NIL</td></tr></table>			Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit	1	2.50%	6	40% of VFA	2	5	35% of VFA	3	NIL		
Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit															
1	2.50%	6	40% of VFA															
2		5	35% of VFA															
3	NIL																	

every additional investment of INR 10 crore proportionately

Slab 2 – 1.5x-2.5x of minimum employment

Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit
1	2.75%	6	45% of VFA
2		5	40% of VFA
3	NIL		

Slab 3 – 2.5x-3.5x of minimum employment

Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit
1	3.00%	6	45% of VFA
2		5	40% of VFA
3	NIL		

Slab 4 – >3.5x of minimum employment

Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit
1	3.25%	6	45% of VFA
2		5	40% of VFA
3	NIL		

Large Enterprises:

(i.e. enterprises which are not classified as Medium Enterprises but have investments on fixed assets of up to INR 250 crore)

Minimum direct Employment 60 Number for first INR 50 crore & additional 50 employment for every additional investment of INR 50 crore proportionately.

Investment Promotion Subsidy based on turnover from the date of commencement of commercial production as follows

Slab 1 – 1x-1.5x of minimum employment

Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit
1	2.25%	7	45 % of VFA
2		6	40 % of VFA
3	NIL		

Slab 2 – 1.5x-2.5x of minimum employment

Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit
1	2.50%	7	50 % of VFA
2		6	45 % of VFA
3	NIL		

Slab 3 – 2.5x-3.5x of minimum employment

Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit
1	2.75%	7	50 % of VFA
2		6	45 % of VFA
3	NIL		

	<p>Slab 4 – >3.5x of minimum employment</p> <table><tr><th>Zone</th><th>Turnover percentage</th><th>Maximum Period (Year)</th><th>VFA Limit</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">3.00%</td><td>7</td><td>50 % of VFA</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>45 % of VFA</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td colspan="3">NIL</td></tr></table>	Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximum Period (Year)	VFA Limit	1	3.00%	7	50 % of VFA	2	6	45 % of VFA	3	NIL																																															
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Note:

Enterprises can avail an investment promotion subsidy to an extent of percentage of the turnover in each financial year for a maximum period as above from the date of commercial production. Such cumulative investment promotion subsidy availed will be limited to either the period or VFA limits whichever is reached earlier and no carry forward is permitted.

Enterprises requiring lower employment / Enterprises which are unable to provide employment proportionate to investment as stipulated will have a lower turnover percentage in proportion to the total employment provided. However, the maximum period and VFA limit will be as above.

Textile and Garment Policy 2019-24

In order to incentivize employment generation, the following amendments have been made in the textile policy

Inclusion of Medium Enterprises under Interest Subsidy under Textiles & Garmenting Sector:

A. Amendments made to interest subsidy guidelines offered for Textiles sector

1.1 Current Guidelines:

In order to facilitate the Entrepreneurs and textile units for hassle free operations, financial assistance will be provided to them in the form of interest subsidy. Interest subsidy will be provided for large units only at 5% per annum on term loans for the first 5 years.

Interest subsidy for Large Industries		
Segments	All Zones Except Zone 4	Zone 4
Thrust Sectors	5% per annum Interest Subsidy on Term Loans for the First 5 Years	-
Others		

1.2 Amended Guidelines:

In order to facilitate the Entrepreneurs and textile units for hassle free operations, financial assistance will be provided to them in the form of interest subsidy. Interest subsidy will be provided for [Medium and Large units only at 5% per annum on term loans for the first 5 years.](#)

Interest subsidy for Medium & Large Industries		
Segments	All Zones Except Zone 4	Zone 4
Thrust Sectors	5% per annum Interest Subsidy on Term Loans for the First 5 Years	-
Others		

B. Amendments made to interest subsidy guidelines for Garmenting sector

1.3 Current Guidelines:

In order to facilitate the Entrepreneurs and Garment units for hassle free operations, financial assistance will be provided to them in the form of interest subsidy. Interest subsidy will be provided for large units only at 5% per annum on term loans for the first 5 years.

Interest Subsidy for Large Enterprises		
Segments	All Zones Except Zone 4	Zone 4
Garmenting	5% per annum interest subsidy on Term Loans for the first 5 years	-----

1.4 Amended Guidelines:

In order to facilitate the Entrepreneurs and Garment units for hassle free operations, financial assistance will be provided to them in the form of interest subsidy. Interest subsidy will be provided for [Medium & Large units only at 5% per annum on term loans for the first 5 years.](#)

Interest Subsidy for Medium & Large Enterprises		
Segments	All Zones Except Zone 4	Zone 4
Garmenting	5% per annum interest subsidy on Term Loans for the first 5 years	-----

Increase of Wage Subsidy only for Garmenting Sector:**2.1 Current Guidelines:**

Karnataka has strong garment industry since a long time. Garment manufacturing industry is highly labour intensive and less capital intensive. This industry has a woman friendly employment orientation and provides employment to large number of women. Since this sector has potential to create new employment opportunities, the New Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024 will be giving monthly wage subsidy for garment enterprises generating new employment for people of Karnataka domicile only for a period of 5 years where minimum employment is 200 persons or above for medium enterprises and 500 persons or above for large enterprises.

Wage Subsidy for Medium & Large Enterprises			
Zone 1	Zone-2	Zone-3	Zone 4
INR 1500 per Employee	INR 1000 per Employee		-----

2.2 Amended Guidelines:

Karnataka has strong garment industry since a long time. Garment manufacturing industry is highly labour intensive and less capital intensive. This industry has a woman friendly employment orientation and provides employment to large number of women. Since this sector has potential to create new employment opportunities, the New Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024 will be giving monthly wage subsidy for garment enterprises generating new employment for people of Karnataka domicile only for a period of 5 years where minimum employment is 200 persons or above for medium enterprises and 500 persons or above for large enterprises.

Wage Subsidy for Medium & Large Enterprises			
Zone 1	Zone-2	Zone-3	Zone 4
INR 3000 per Employee	INR 2000 per Employee		-----

Removal of CAP on Investments under the Textile policy:**3.1 Current Guidelines:**

The Total Incentives drawn as per provisions under the policy shall not exceed 40% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for Large and MSME units in Non-Kalyana Karnataka Region and shall not exceed 50% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for Large and MSME Units in Kalyana Karnataka Region.

- a. Additional Incentive of 5% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for Thrust Sector units
- b. Additional Incentive of 5% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for Anchor Units set up across the state.
- c. Additional Incentive of 5% for SC/ST Entrepreneurs/ PwD / Minority / Ex-servicemen/ Women over and above the standard package.
- d. The detailed guidelines to avail the sanctioned incentives will be mentioned in the operational manual and the incentives will be disbursed over a period of five years.

3.2 Amended Guidelines:

- a. The Total Incentives drawn as per provisions under the policy shall not exceed as follows:

Region	Sector	CAP on Investments
Kalyana Karnataka Region	Textiles	100% CAPonFixed CapitalInvestments (FCI)
Non Kalyana Karnataka Region	Textiles	100% CAPonFixed CapitalInvestments(FCI)
Kalyana Karnataka Region	Garments	100% CAPonFixed CapitalInvestments(FCI)
Non Kalyana Karnataka Region	Garments	100% CAPonFixed CapitalInvestments (FCI)

- a. Additional Incentive of 5% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for Thrust Sector units
- b. Additional Incentive of 5% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for Anchor Units set up across the state.
- c. Additional Incentive of 5% for SC/ST Entrepreneurs/ PwD / Minority / Ex-servicemen/ Women over and above the standard package.
- d. The detailed guidelines to avail the sanctioned incentives will be mentioned in the operational manual and the incentives will be disbursed over a period of five years.

Capital Support for Individual and SPV for Establishing Green Field Textile Parks

4.1 Current Guidelines:

- a. Eligibility: Individual / SPV formed by the user industry comprising of a group of entrepreneurs would be eligible for grant support subject to the following:

4.2 Amended Guidelines:

- a. Eligibility: Individual Legal Entity / SPV formed by the user industry comprising of a group of entrepreneurs would be eligible for grant support subject to the following:

4.3 Current Guidelines:

c) Funding: The Individual would be provided one time grant support for the Development of common infrastructure for Greenfield parks of up to 25% of the Project cost of INR 25 Crores per park project, whichever is less irrespective of the zone they are in. The SPV would be provided one time grant support for the development of common infrastructure for Greenfield park of up to 40% of the project Cost of INR 40 Crores per park project, whichever is less irrespective of the zones they are in. Also, Projects which are already approved and are being funded under any central government scheme may receive fresh approval under such schemes, during the policy period, where only an additional 10% of the project cost will be provided as supplementary state government incentive to such park projects. The Grant Support will be provided in four equal instalments from the government. The Milestones for disbursement of incentives will be detailed out in the Operational manual of the policy, which will also set the respective development milestones.

4.2 Amended Guidelines:

The Individual Legal Entity / SPV would be provided one time grant support for the Development of common infrastructure for Greenfield parks of up to 40% of the project Cost of INR 40 Crores per park project, whichever is less irrespective of the zones they are in. Also, Projects which are already approved and are being funded under any central government scheme may receive fresh approval under such schemes, during the policy period, where only an additional 10% of the project cost will be provided as supplementary state government incentive to such park projects. The Grant Support will be provided in four equal instalments from the government. The Milestones for disbursement of incentives will be detailed out in the Operational manual of the policy, which will also set the respective development milestones.

In the above section, thrust sectors refer to: spinning, weaving, integrated units, processing and technical textiles. The definitions of the sectors are based upon the guidelines drawn in the Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024.

Validity, Definitions and Terms & conditions of the Policy

The employment policy initiatives shall come into effect from date of issue of Government Orders in this regards by the respective Departments and shall be in force for the same period as Industrial Policy 2020-2025 or Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024, whichever is applicable.

All definitions, terms and conditions, and classifications shall be based upon the guidelines drawn in the Industrial Policy 2020-2025 or Textile and Garment Policy 2019-2024, whichever is applicable.

Annexure I: Employment thresholds in current Industrial policy 2020-2025

	Investment Size (Rs Cr.)		Min Employment (#)	Additional Job Criteria		Turnover Linked Subsidy for Zone 1 investment		
	Min	Max		Incremental investment (Rs Cr.)	Incremental Job (#)	Rate (%)	Years	VFA Limit
Medium	10	50	20	10	7	2.50%	6	40%

Large	50	250	50	50	35	2.25%	7	45%
Mega	250	500	200	50	35	2.00%	8	50%
Super Mega	500	1000	400	50	35	1.85%	9	55%
Ultra	1000	-	750	100	35	1.75%	10	60%

E.g., Investment of Rs 350 Cr would require minimum employment of 270 (200+2*35)

Annexure II: Distribution of total workforce in the state by sectors

Sectors	Work Force	
	(in Crores)	Percentage
Agriculture and Allied	1.36	55.70
Manufacturing and Mining	0.27	11.10
Shops & Establishments/Trade	0.22	9.0
Construction	0.17	7.0
Information Technology /Biotechnology	0.10	4.1
Real Estate, Renting & Business	0.06	2.5
Hotel and Restaurants	0.05	2.0
Others	0.21	8.6
Total	2.44	100.00

Source: Karnataka Economic Survey, Department of Labour and Employment

**Annexure III: Sector wise Increase in employment of Skilled Human Resources in
Karnataka: 2012-2022**

Sectors	Incremental Employment, 2012-2022	Minimally Skilled	Semi- Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
Agriculture and Allied	1,618,503	1,347,995	201,480	36,658	32,370
Auto and Auto Components	58,298	5,830	37,893	11,660	2,915
BFSI	269,636	-	161,782	80,891	26,964
Building, Construction Industry and Real Estate	1,364,835	409,450	682,417	204,725	68,242
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	9,634	1,927	2,890	2,890	1,927
Construction Materials and Building Hardware	95,760	9,576	62,244	19,152	4,788
Education and Skill Development	379,100	-	-	341,190	37,910
Electronics and IT Hardware	15,535	1554	7,768	5437	777
Food Processing	41,417	12,425	12,425	12,425	4,142
Furniture and Furnishings	22,125	8,850	8,850	3,319	1,106
Healthcare Services	619,975	-	61,998	433,983	123,995
IT & ITES	1,430,938	-	715,469	643,922	71,547
Media and Entertainment	68,052	13,610	40,831	10,208	3,403
Organized Retail	234,536	23,454	164,175	35,180	11,727

Textile and Clothing	149,250	29,850	89,550	22,387	7,462
Transportation, Logistics, Warehousing and Packaging	639,702	127,940	371,027	127,940	12,794
Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade	1,356,186	271,237	922,206	135,619	27,124
Un-organized	90,523	18,026	52,275	18,026	1,803
Mining	12,523	2,505	7,514	1,252	1,252
GRAND TOTAL	8,476,134	2,284,229	3,602,794	2,146,864	442,248

Source: District Skill Gap Study for the State of Karnataka by NSDC

(DR. E.V. RAMANA REDDY)
Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Commerce & Industries Department.

PR-412

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject: Revision of Pay Scales of State Judicial Service Officers – Implementation of the recommendations of the Second National Judicial Pay Commission (SNJPC) as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated: 27.07.2022 in W.P.(C) No.643/2015-reg.

Read:

1. Government Order No. LAW 147 LAC 2009 dated: 24.06.2010.
2. Government Order No. LAW 147 LAC 2009 dated: 30.09.2010.
3. Govt. of India Resolution dated: 16.11.2017.
4. Government Order No. LAW 71 LAC 2018 dated: 30.05.2018.
5. Interim order of the Hon'ble Apex Court dated: 27.07.2022 in W.P.(C) No.643/2015 All India Judges Association V/s Union of India &Ors.
6. Proposal of the Registrar General, High Court of Karnataka No.HCB/76/BUD/DC/2021 dated: 5.9.2022

Preamble:

In Government Order dated: 24.06.2010 read at (1) above, orders were issued revising the pay and allowances of the State Judicial Service Officers as per the

recommendations of the Hon'ble Justice E.Padmanaban Committee w.e.f. 01.01.2006. Subsequently, in Government Order dated: 30.09.2010 read at (2) above orders were also issued revising the pension of the Judicial Officers.

Sequel to the submission of the interim report by the Second National Judicial Pay Commission constituted vide Govt. of India resolution read at (3) above, in Government Order dated: 30.05.2018 read at (4) above, orders were issued granting interim relief to the extent of 30% of the basic pay/basic pension to the Judicial Officers / NJPC pensioners w.e.f. 01.01.2016.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated: 27.07.2022 in W.P. No.643/2015 read at (5) above has directed the Respondents State Government to issue orders revising the pay structure of the Judicial Officers as per the recommendations of the SNJPC.

In view of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India Government have considered the proposal of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka dated: 5.9.2022 read at (6) above and accordingly, the following orders are issued.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO: LAW-LCE/214/2022,
BENGALURU, DATED: 29.10.2022.

In view of the facts and circumstances narrated in the preamble and in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the State Government are pleased to accord sanction to revise the pay scales of State Judicial Service Officers as recommended by the Second National Judicial Pay Commission. Accordingly, the following orders are issued:-

1) Revised Pay Structure:

- (a) The Revised Pay Scales of the different cadres of the State Judicial Service Officers and nomenclature of the different cadres and the corresponding Revised Pay Matrix shall be as specified below:

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay Level	Minimum and maximum of pay matrix
1	2	3	4
1	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Entry Level	J-1	77840-136520
2	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) 1 st stage ACP	J-2	92960-136520
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) IInd stage ACP/Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) Entry Level	J-3	111000-163030
4	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) Ist state ACP	J-4	122700-180200
5	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) IInd stage ACP/District Judge (Entry Level)	J-5	144840-194660
6	District Judges (Selection Grade)	J-6	163030-219090
7	District Judges (Super time scale)	J-7	199100-224100

(b) **Revised Pay Matrix:** The Revised New Pay Matrix shall be as specified below:

Sl. No.	Civil Judge (Jr. Div) Entry Level	Civil Judges (Jr. Div) Stage ACP	Civil Judge (Jr Div) II Stage ACP/ Civil Judge (Sr. Div) Entry Level	Civil Judge (Sr. Div) I Stage ACP	Civil Judge (Sr. Div) II Stage ACP/ District Judges Entry Level	District Judges (Selection Grade)	District Judges (Super Time Scale)
Existing Pay Scale	27700-44700	33090-45850	39530-54010	43690-56470	51550-63070	57700-70290	70290-76450
Existing Entry pay	27700	33090	39530	43690	51550	57700	70290
Level	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	J-5	J-6	J-7
Year 1	77840	92960	111000	122700	144840	163030	199100
Year 2	80180	95750	114330	126380	149190	167920	205070
Year 3	82590	98620	117760	130170	153670	172960	211220
Year 4	85070	101580	121290	134080	158280	178150	217560
Year 5	87620	104630	124930	138100	163030	183490	224100
Year 6	90250	107770	128680	142240	167920	188990	
Year 7	92960	111000	132540	146510	172960	194660	
Year 8	95750	114330	136520	150910	178150	200500	
Year 9	98620	117760	140620	155440	183490	206510	
Year 10	101580	121290	144840	160100	188990	212710	
Year 11	104630	124930	149190	164900	194660	219090	
Year 12	107770	128680	153670	169850			
Year 13	111000	132540	158280	174950			
Year 14	114330	136520	163030	180200			
Year 15	117760						
Year 16	121290						
Year 17	124930						
Year 18	128680						
Year 19	132540						
Year 20	136520						

I) **Fixation of Pay in the Revised Pay Structure:**

- i) The pay of the incumbent Judicial Officer in the Revised Pay Matrix specified in the Table 1 (b) above shall be fixed in the following manner:
- a) The existing entry pay for each level of the hierarchical cadre in the corresponding Level of the New Pay Matrix shall be as specified below:

Level	Existing Entry Pay (Rs.)	Revised Entry Pay (Rs.)
J1	27700	77840
J2	33090	92960
J3	39530	111000
J4	43690	122700

J5	51550	144840
J6	57700	163030
J7	70290	199100

- b) The pay of the incumbent Judicial Officer shall be fixed at the corresponding appropriate level in the Revised Pay Matrix by multiplying the existing basic pay as on 01-01-2016 by a multiplication factor of 2.81. The figure so arrived at shall be rounded off to the nearest Rupee and will be located in the applicable level in the fitment Table appended in **Annexure-I** to this order. If the figure so arrived at corresponds to any identical pay in the applicable level of Pay Matrix, the same shall be the revised pay. If no such Cell is available in the applicable level, the pay shall be fixed at the immediate next higher Cell in that applicable level of the Pay Matrix.
- c) If the minimum pay or the first Cell in the applicable level is more than the amount calculated as per (b) above, the pay shall be fixed at the minimum pay or the first Cell of that applicable level.
- d) The pay of the Officer appointed by direct recruitment on or after 1st day of January 2016 shall be fixed at the minimum pay or the first Cell in the level applicable to the post to which such Officer is appointed.
- e) Fixation of pay by using the above multiplication factor 2.81 is not applicable to the Officers promoted after 01-01-2016. However, their subsequent pay is to be regulated as per the applicable Rule.
- f) After fixation of pay, grant of increment shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of KCSRs and Orders issued there under that are existing as on the date of fixation of pay.
- g) The fixation of pay in the Revised Pay Matrix should be done in the form given in **Annexure-II** to this order. One copy of this form should be pasted in the Service Register and copy should be sent to the concerned Officer/Head of the office.
- ii) For the purpose of this order:
- "Pay Matrix" means, Matrix specified in I(b) above.
 - "Level" in the Pay Matrix shall mean the Level corresponding to the existing Pay Band or scale specified in II (i) (a) above.
 - "Pay in the Level" means pay drawn in the appropriate Cell of the Level.
 - "Basic Pay" in the revised pay structure means the pay drawn in the prescribed Level in the Pay Matrix.

2. Date of Effect:

The Revised Pay Structures shall come into effect from 01.01.2016.

3. Allowances:

a) Dearness Allowance:

The dearness allowance in the revised pay scale w.e.f. 01-01-2016 and grant of DA subsequently shall be regulated with reference to the GOI Dearness

Allowance orders issued from time to time and shall be regulated as specified below:

01-01-2016 -	Nil
01-07-2016 -	2% of basic pay
01-01-2017 -	4% of basic pay
01-07-2017 -	5% of basic pay
01-01-2018 -	7% of basic pay
01-07-2018 -	9% of basic pay
01-01-2019 -	12% of basic pay
01-07-2019 -	17% of basic pay
01-01-2020 -	17% of basic pay
01-07-2020 -	17% of basic pay
01-01-2021 -	17% of basic pay
01-07-2021 -	28% of basic pay
01-07-2021 -	31% of basic pay
01-01-2022 -	34% of basic pay

Future grant of Dearness Allowance payable to employees shall be regulated in accordance with the orders issued by the State Government with reference to the orders of GOI.

(b) Other allowances:

The rate of HRA shall be as notified by the State Government and shall be applicable at the rates of 24%, 16% and 8% of basic pay in the Revised Pay Scale. All other benefits/incentives such as leave/study leave, LTC, Medical Reimbursement and pensionary benefits etc., shall be regulated in accordance with the Rules/orders issued in this regard.

4. Increment:

- The rate of annual increment in the Pay Matrix is 3% with each cell being higher by 3% over the previous cell. Accordingly, the annual increment shall be as specified in the vertical cells of the applicable level in the Pay Matrix.

- b) The grant of annual increment to employees shall be regulated in accordance with the applicable Service Rules and standing orders issued in this regard from time to time by the State Government.

5. Promotion:

Subject to the fulfillment of conditions stipulated above and after fixation of pay in the Pay Matrix, when an individual gets promotion, his pay in the Pay Matrix shall be fixed with reference to the applicable Service Rules.

6. Payment of arrears of pay revision

a) The arrears of pay on account of the implementation of the Revised Pay Structure shall be disbursed to the concerned Judicial Officers as directed by the Hon'ble Apex court in interim order dated: 27.07.2022 in W.P. No.643/2015 and in the manner as specified below subject to the fulfillment of the conditions if any.

- i) 25% in Cash within 3 months from the date of this order.
- ii) Another 25% to be paid in cash within 3 months thereafter.
- iii) The balance 50% will be paid on or before the end of June 2023.

b) The payment of arrears of pay is subject to the adjustment with reference to the amount of I.R. already disbursed on the strength of Govt. Order. No. LAW 71 LAC 2018 dated: 30.05.2018 and enhanced amount of the dearness allowance already paid in the pre-revised scale subsequent to 01.01.2016 as per the orders of the State Government issued from time to time.

7. Undertaking

An undertaking from every Officer who is a beneficiary under this Scheme shall be taken in the form given in **Annexure-III** to this order. Therefore, any excess payment made on account of incorrect fixation of pay in the revised Pay Level or grant of inappropriate Pay Level and Pay Cells or any other excess payment made shall be recovered or adjusted against the future payments due or otherwise to the beneficiary as the case may be.

8. Other Matters:

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the above provisions the same may be referred to the State Government for orders and which will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the SNJPC and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India if any issued in this regard subject to the condition that the same shall be regulated with reference to the applicable Service Rules of the State.

This Order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its Note No. FD 32 SRP 2022, dated: 29.10.2022.

By order and in the Name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-
(Prabhavati M.Hiremath)
Principal Secretary to Government,
Law Department

ANNEXURE-I
Fitment Table

S.No.	Existing Pay	New Proposed Pay
1	27700	77840
2	28470	80180
3	29240	82590
4	30010	85070
5	30780	87620
6	31550	90250
7	32320	92960
8	33090	95750
9	34010	95750
10	34930	98620
11	35850	101580
12	36770	104630
13	37690	107770
14	38610	111000
15	39530	114330
16	40450	114330
17	41530	117760
18	42610	121290
19	43690	124930
20	44770	128680
21	45850	132540
22	46930	132540
23	48010	136520
24	49090	140620
25	50320	144840
26	51550	149190
27	52780	149190
28	54010	153670
29	55240	158280
30	56470	163030
31	57700	163030

32	58930	167920
33	60310	172960
34	61690	178150
35	63070	178150
36	64450	183490
37	65830	188990
38	67210	188990
39	68750	194660
40	70290	199100
41	71830	205070
42	73370	211220
43	74910	217560
44	76450	224100

Sd/-
(Prabhavati M.Hiremath)
Principal Secretary to Government,
Law Department

Annexure-II

1.	Name of the Officer	
2.	Designation of the post in which pay is to be Fixed as on January 1, 2016	
3.	Status (substantive/officiating)	
4.	Pre-revised Pay Band and Pay Scale	
5.	Existing Emoluments	
	a. Basic Pay (Pay in the applicable Pay Band or basic pay in the applicable scale) in the pre-revised structure as on January 1, 2016 b. Dearness Allowance sanctioned w.e.f. 01.01.2016 c. Existing emoluments (a+b)	
6	Basic pay (Pay in the applicable Pay Band) in the pre-revised structure as on January 1, 2016.	
7.	Applicable Level in Pay Matrix corresponding to Pay Band and Grade Pay or scale shown at Sl.No.4	
8.	Amount arrived at by multiplying basic pay as at Sl. No. 6 by 2.81	
9.	Applicable Cell in the Level.	
10	Revised Basic Pay (as per Sl.No.9)	

11.	Revised pay with reference to the Substantive Pay in cases where the pay fixed in the officiating post is lower than the pay fixed in the substantive post if applicable	
12.	Personal pay, if any	
13.	Date of next increment and pay Pay after grant of increment Date of Increment (Pay after increment in applicable Level of Pay Matrix)	
14.	Any other relevant information	

Date:
Office:

Signature & Designation of the Appropriate Authority

Annexure-III

UNDERTAKING

I hereby undertake that any excess payment that may be found to have been made as a result incorrect fixation of pay or any excess payment detected in the light of discrepancies noticed subsequently will be refunded by me to the Government either by adjustment against future payments due to me or otherwise.

Date:
Station:

Signature:
Name:

Designation:

Signed before me

Signature & Designation of Appropriate Authority.

PR-413